

# THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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**American Farmer Establishment.**

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1836.

The engraving of a mansion for a farmer in moderate circumstances, which is placed on another page, will be found to be worthy of attention. The house is admirably contrived to promote the convenience and comfort of a family, and has *that* to recommend it which should make it "friends at court"—it can be built at a comparatively trifling expense.

## THE VIRGINIA CORN AND COB CRUSHER AND GRINDER.

We were called upon a few days since by the inventor of the above machine, Mr. Jas. C. Baldwin, of Virginia, to witness its operation, and so far as we could form an opinion from a single performance, we were gratified with it. It very readily converted the corn and cob into a substance nearly as fine as bran. The cob so completely crushed with the common mass as to present very few angular particles, and we are compelled to say that we think the machine worthy of the attention of agriculturists generally. It would appear almost a work of supererogation to dwell upon the advantages to result from the conversion of the cob into a substance which will prove not only edible but digestible, and particularly as there have been mills for this purpose in existence for many years, and more or less approved of by farmers and planters of distinction. A thing so obvious in itself, it would seem ought not to require argument to enforce it; but such is the force of habit, and such the indomitable tendency of prejudice, that even at this day the utility of feeding the cob in this form is but partially known and less adopted, and upon many estates the cobs of corn are only used as food for the cow when other provender is scarce and difficult to be procured. Of its nutritive properties no one who has ever tasted it, while eating the corn off it as roasting ears, will entertain the least

doubt; for its sweet and highly sugary flavor must have convinced him that it not only contains the principle of nutrition, but possesses it in an eminent degree; but it may be said that the sugary taste is not always the test of the alimentary properties of a substance as it is often met with in bodies decidedly poisonous; this is most true; but we affirm without the fear of contradiction, that where we find it in a body known to be perfectly innoxious, as is the corn cob, we have a right to conclude that it does contain nutrition. The question then, which we have to determine is, which is the best method of feeding with the cob? The answer is at hand:—that in which it is easiest digested in the stomach of the animal. But speculation aside: let us resort to the results of experiments, these being the safest guides in a matter of this kind.

P. Minor, Esquire, in a very interesting paper addressed to General Cocke, vice-president of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, gives the result of a minute experiment made to test the relative nutritive strength of the cob and the corn by distillation. It was, says Mr. Minor, carried on under the eye of an experienced and intelligent distiller, and was as follows:—He took ten bushels of the corn and cob, weighing 367 lbs., and ten bushels of pure corn meal, which weighed 400 lbs. They were both brewed or mashed on the same day and distilled separately, with great care and accuracy. The product of the pure corn was 18 gallons, and that of the mixture, or corn and cob, was 13 gallons of spirit, each of the same degree of proof. "Now," observes Mr. Minor, "it is generally agreed that the cob constitutes about one-half of the bulk of corn; in other words, we give two measures in the ears for one shelled, and the cobs are either used as fuel or thrown away as of no value." If this were true, the product of the mixture then, should have been only 9 gallons, which is the half of what the pure corn produced. But 13 were obtained, four of which must have been, of course, extracted from the cobs; or if we estimate its nutritive power by the quantity of spirit, it is clear, that whenever we shell ten bushels of corn, and throw away the cobs, we throw away a portion of food, equal to the difference between 9 and 13, or nearly one-half.

As it relates to the respective weight of each, the difference in favor of the mixture is still greater, the pure meal being more than three pounds heavier in the bushel; and I am inclined to think that the product of the mixture, would have been greater, if the experiment had been made earlier in the year, before the cobs had lost much of their substance by evaporation. This experiment was not made till the month of March. The distiller mentioned an important fact that occurred in the process. He found that the fermentation of the mixture took place much sooner, and was perfected a day or two earlier than the other. His expression was, that it mashed much easier, and better than any thing he had tried before, and which he accounted for by supposing that the particles of the cob being lighter and coarser than those of the grain, but mixed together, prevented too close and heavy a deposition of the mass at the bottom of his brewing tub.

"We are," says our authority, "aware that the saccharine particles, or those yielding spirits, are not the only constituents of nourishment. We know that oily and mucilaginous particles are also component and necessary parts of food. But which preponderates, or in what proportion to each other, they are required to exist, in order to constitute a healthy food I do not pretend to know. It is certain, however, that the two latter do exist, in some degree, in the cobs of corn; and since the experience of all who have tried concur in reporting it to be the most *healthy* mode of feeding corn, perhaps it will not be unfair to infer, that they maintain a due and proper proportion to the spirit. If so, the experiment must be satisfactory, and the conclusion I have drawn from it undeniable."

"But besides the actual economy, there is another advantage in this way of feeding corn, which ought to engage the attention of every farmer. It is notoriously true, that the unground grain of corn is heating to the stomach of all animals and of difficult digestion, producing cholera, and other inflammatory disorders, particularly in horses, which tend greatly to shorten their lives. They are deprived of the benefits derived from the stimulus of distension, (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce it before they become gorged."

ed. But when ground into meal, along with the cobs, and mixed with cut hay or straw of any kind, this necessary distension is produced, without any danger of disorders arising from eating too much. It is now eight years since I have been in the habit of feeding corn in this way, and out of six to ten horses, which I have annually kept in that time, there has been but one case of sickness among them, which was a slight cholera. Indeed since I have lived in this country, which is now eleven years, there has been but one death among that description of stock on my plantation, and that occurred to a mare with a young foal, in a distant cloverfield, without having been fed for many weeks, and which took place two or three days before it was known; this uncommon health of my horses, I attribute in a great degree to the use of ground food."

Mr. Minor's observation that "we are aware that the saccharine particles or those yielding spirits, are not the only constituents of nourishment" of the cobs and corn, is true, and he might have demonstrated its truth by a fact familiar to almost every one in the vicinity of distilleries and breweries, where the slop and grains are daily fed to both cows and swine with decided advantage to the quantity of milk and increase of fat of the animals respectively.

Mr. Robert White, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in a letter to Judge Buel, remarks:

"A pretty extensive feeder for the Philadelphia market once told me, that a bushel of meal made of corn and cobs was quite equal to a bushel of meal made of corn and oats, that his cattle thrive as fast on the former, and that they never stalled (cloyed) on it."

Mackenzie, an eminent Scotch authority, in speaking of ground food asserts that it is nearly a saving of one half to feed grain in that form.

Judge Buel in commenting on the subject, observes:

"We have abundant testimony, in the practice of eminent farmers, of the utility of feeding cob-meal to animals always mixed, we believe, with meal of corn or oats. Cob and corn meal is improved by scalding, still more for hogs; and by boiling, with potatoes, apples and pumpkins, and yet more by a partial fermentation. All these preparations facilitate digestion. An animal high fed with raw grain, whether horse, hog or ox, voids much of its food in an undigested state, which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes. Grinding grain for animal food, therefore, is universally admitted to be economical, and cooking and partially fermenting it, it is no less true, further enhances its value for swine. Even the water in which it is cooked augments its nutritious properties, in consequence, probably, of some chemical change affected by the boiling operation. Fish subsist in pure water, as is strik-

ingly illustrated in the management of the gold fish. In giving cob-meal to horses and neat cattle that are fed with cut hay or straw, there is an undoubted advantage, at least so it is stated by those who are well experienced in feeding the grain and hay together. The grain, especially corn, is sometimes too heating to horses, and this tendency is counteracted by the stimulus of distension, afforded by the hay and straw. Mixed feed of this sort may be fed thrice in 24 hours. It is eaten in so short a time as to afford much beneficial rest to the animal. We would call the reader's attention to the facts stated in Mr. White's postscript."

The Rev. H. Colman, of Massachusetts, who is a practical and scientific farmer, in giving his experiments in fattening swine, states this important fact, illustrative not only of the superiority of ground food for that animal, but of boiling it.

"At first," says this nice observer, "we employed half a bushel of Indian meal to make a kettle full of hasty pudding; but we soon found that a peck of meal by taking up all the water it could be made to absorb, in a thorough boiling, would make the same kettle full (holding five pails) of sufficient consistency."

We could multiply authorities out of number, but it is useless, those which we have given are sufficient to show how essential it is for the farmers to husband their corn cobs, and what an immense saving it would prove to them to convert them into meal, to be used with their grain. Every one who will give to this subject the proper attention, will perceive that with the aid of one of these Corn Crushers, he might sell at least forty-five per cent. more corn and keep his stock in fully as good condition as he now does. Indeed, we are of opinion that cattle and horses upon the same quantity of food would get fat in one-third less time than they now do. But so far as our judgment goes, we are of opinion that the business of the careful farmer is only half performed, when he reduces his grain and cobs to meal; if he wishes to carry out his economy, he should either steam or boil his food, and mix it with cut straw, hay, fodder or corn stalks.

We had forgotten to mention that we had seen some oats broken in the same mill, which we think were greatly improved by the process. We understand one of our most experienced tavern-keepers, is of opinion, that by breaking the oats, fully 33 1-3 per cent. is gained by the operation. If so, this machine will subserve another valuable purpose.

We will mention an important fact connected with this crusher:—from the facility with which it can be worked by hand-power, its value is greatly enhanced to many farmers who cannot meet the expense of motive-machinery—that by

hand power it is competent to crush from 4 to 6 bushels of cobs and corn in an hour. This must be of vast importance to that description of farmers whom we have named, nor will it be less so to the gentleman of more ample means, for economy, liberal and enlightened economy, is equally as commendable in the rich as in the poor, but to those who would desire to apply horse-power to it, we would remark, that its capacity can be thus increased to from 15 to 20 bushels an hour.

#### RATS.

A gentleman from the south a few days since, assured us that in less than nine months, upwards of 8,000 of these destructive vermin had been killed on his estate, but that such was the rapidity of their increase, that their depredations remained unchecked. They had literally destroyed a large house for him, and so serious were their ravages that every wet day his hands were occupied in rat killing, and that, although he had a large number of valuable terriers and other dogs, the enemy still maintains his supremacy, and defies all attempts to remove him from his fastnesses. He has tried the various poisons recommended, without deriving any essential benefit from them, and at one time, procured thirty or forty cats; but these after battling for a few weeks, were either killed up or driven off by the rats. Thus situated it may readily be supposed he is solicitous for such information as would enable him to get rid of his bad tenants. Can any of our readers inform us how they may be destroyed or driven off?

#### WORK FOR MARCH. ON THE FARM.

The month which has just closed its career of cold and storms, seemed determined that this daughter of Æolus should not be indebted to her for any favors, for her almost expiring efforts were spent in clothing the earth with a body of snow that would seem to defy the exertions and enterprise of the husbandman and the horticulturist, for many days, in this part of our country at least. But if nothing in the open field can as yet be done here, there are other parts of our wide spread territory and variant climate, where the plough and the spade has, weeks since, been busy in laying the ground work of early crops. But even here, the farmer must begin to bestir himself in preparation for the labors of the opening season. His implements of husbandry must all, without further delay, be examined, and those which need it be put in order; it is no time when you have use for a thing to be obliged to send it

for repairs; the agriculturist should always be in advance of his business.

**Clover.** This month the farmer will recollect is the general time for sowing the seed of this great improver of the soil. The practice among most farmers, is to sow it upon the snow, if there be any, as they are thus enabled to do it more regularly and to give a more uniform appearance to the field, the which if no other advantage were to be gained by it, would of itself be of sufficient importance to render it an object worthy of every consideration; but another and most desirable point is gained; by regular sowing you keep out pernicious weeds. A fault we consider is often committed in being too sparing of the seed: many persons sow but six to eight quarts to the acre; this, if no other grass be grown in the field is entirely too small a quantity: less than twelve quarts should never be sown on an acre, and even that under particular circumstances might be increased from two to four quarts without injury, if not with decided advantage. The idea that the earth cannot support it if "too thick," is absurd: but where shall we fix the standard, to sow beyond which, is "too thick?"—the term is entirely too indefinite, and means really nothing which can be applied successfully to the purposes of husbandry. There is little soil, indeed, that will not if left alone cover its surface with some species of vegetation or other; and there is no land that will grow clover at all, but will support a full crop. But suppose we sow the seed sparingly and leave unoccupied spaces, do you presume that they will remain *bald*? If you do, you are egregiously mistaken. The earth is no idler, and whenever it possesses the principle of vitality it will exert it to the utmost of its strength. Then if these unseeded places are to be filled with weeds, we would ask, would it not be infinitely preferable to have them employed in growing healthful stalks of clover than to remain nurseries for the generation of all that is foul and useless in vegetation? Cover the entire ground with the grass intended to be grown for pasture or hay, and you keep out those intruders which, if left to their own will, will ultimately destroy your fields for either one purpose or the other.

**Irish Potatoes.** As soon as you can in this month you should plant your *early* potatoes. It is at all times difficult to prescribe the precise time when to plant them. The old day allotted to this work among gardeners, used to be the 17th day of March; but as we have before premised, circumstances must regulate the *precise* time. The 17th of March might be too early one season and too late another. Whenever the frost is out of the ground, is, in our estimation, the proper period to plant your potatoes. The ground it is presumed destined for your potato patch, was thrown into fallow last fall; if so, you must harrow through it as soon as the ground is in a state to allow of it, then with your plough turn up trenches two and a half feet apart, in the bottom of these place your long manure with a liberal hand, and then plant your sets of potatoes at the distance of about nine inches asunder; then cover them over, and should the weather remain mild you need not trouble them till the plants are about six or eight inches high, when they should be worked. The subsequent cultivation will, of

course, be regulated by the condition of the plants. Should the cultivator prefer the hill form, the hills should be two and a half feet equi-distant, and may be very easily made in the following manner, presuming that the ground is already ploughed, harrowed, &c. Drop your long manure at the proper distances, so as to form a base of the desired size of your hills, then drop your potato sets and draw the earth over the whole about four inches deep; as they may require hoeing subsequently, the earth must be drawn up, so that by the time you have completed working them the hills will be of sufficient size. In the selection of the seed the earliest kinds will of course be taken.

The manure, as soon as the season will admit of it, must be hauled out and dropped in place; and your Clover fields should receive a top dressing of plaister of paris, and if you have the articles within convenient reach, they would derive great advantage from an additional top dressing of lime or marl.

Towards the latter part of the month you should get in your oats.

If you neglected pruning your fruit trees in January and February, you should do so as *early* in this month as possible, taking care to make the surface of the stump smooth, and apply the composition, made as we directed in February. But let us again admonish you not to *trim* except when needed; broken limbs must all be taken off with care, and defended from the weather as we have prescribed; but there is a prevailing disposition in many to prune too closely, under the mistaken notion that *nature* needs a great deal of assistance, when in fact she is quite as wise as most philosophers, and if permitted to travel her own road, will do much better than if officiously obtruded upon.

While pruning your trees you should not forget that the worm which may destroy your fruit is beneath your tread, and that the *then* time is the propitious one to kill the enemy. If the earth for four or five feet in circumference around the trees, and as many inches in depth, could be scraped up and submitted to the action of fire, death would be the inevitable doom of those destructive miscreants. If that be impracticable, a gutter of tar around the tree near the earth will be found serviceable; in addition to which, let the trunk and body of the tree be well rubbed with a hard hickory broom, and then lay on with a painters brush a mixture of Seneca oil, Scotch snuff and sulphur, in the following proportions:—half a gallon of oil, quarter of a pound of Scotch snuff, and two ounces of the flower of sulphur.

Plant out your young trees and cuttings of all kinds as soon as the frost is out of the earth.

If you have not done so before, you may prune your grape vines in the *early* part of the month; but do not delay it too long, as by so doing you may endanger the vines and run a risk of bleeding them to death.

As soon as the sap begins to rise *stir* the earth around the roots, and give a slight dressing of ashes and good mould.

Recollect that this is the month your *cows* and *ewes* will be giving birth to their young, and that they therefore require additional attention and care. Give both extra quantities of good nourishing food, and be careful as they approach the

crisis of their labor, to keep them where they will not be disturbed by other animals. And as the season has approached when your demand upon the labor of your horses, mules and oxen, is greatly increased, recollect that if you desire them to do you good service, you should feed them well; no man ever yet lost any thing by feeding his beasts of burden with a generous hand, and that humanity, one of the most beautiful attributes of our species, would teach us to be kind to those whom Providence, in his wisdom, has placed under our controul.

#### IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

**Asparagus.**—Towards the latter part of this month you should dig and fork your asparagus beds, to do which you should have a fork, with 3 times about 6 or 8 inches long, or if you have not such an implement, the common dung-fork will answer as a tolerable good substitute.

In forking the beds, which is absolutely to be done every spring, you must avoid going so deep as to injure the crowns of the plants. As soon as the beds are forked they must be raked smooth.

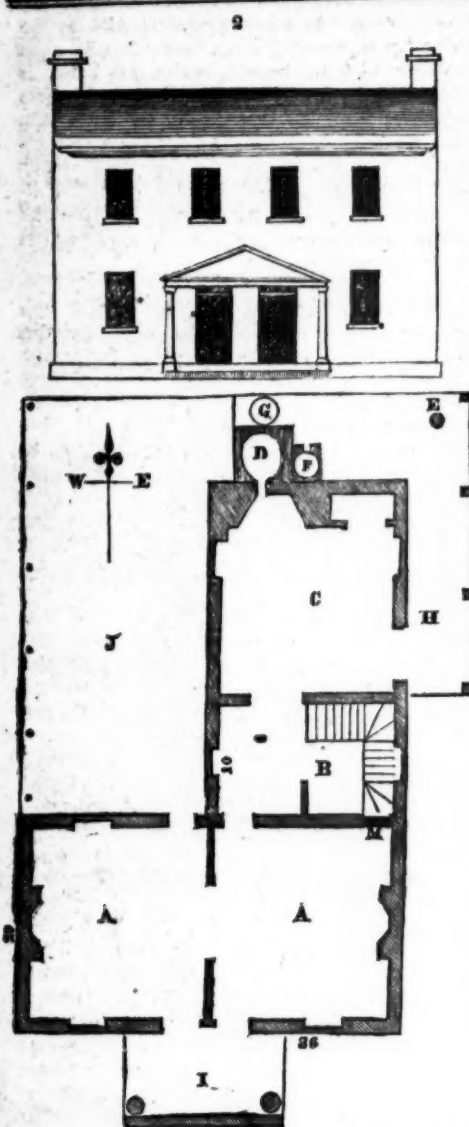
This also is the proper time for the transplantation of asparagus beds as also for sowing the seed.

**Cauliflower** plants and **cabbage** plants that were sown last month, must be attended to; the former transplanted in hot beds slightly made and the latter inured to the air, so as to be ready for setting out as soon as the weather becomes settled. Your *peas*, *windor* beans, lettuce, carrots, parsnips, small sallading, radishes, spinach celery, broccoli, beet seed, onion seed, early turnips, and indeed almost every other kind of early vegetables, should be sown as soon as the weather gets settled. And if you desire a succession of fresh peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, &c. you should sow small beds of them every two weeks.

**Rhubarb.**—This delicious and healthful plant should be in the garden of every one, and yet such is the difficulty of getting folks out of the old beaten track, that it is by no means generally cultivated. It makes as good a tart as the gooseberry, is much easier prepared, and is one of the best preventives of the affections of the bowels to which children are subjected that is known. A gentleman of our acquaintance assured us some months since that daughter of his had been cured of a long standing intestinal disease by the use of this vegetable alone.

The following is the mode of culture:—Select a piece of rich sandy loam, manure it well, trench it two or three spades deep, then level the top with a rake, lay it off in squares of 4 feet, at the intersections of which sow your seed in drills about eight inches apart; keep them weeded and watered during the summer. These will be fit to plant out the next spring, and should be protected through the winter. If the weather should prove severe during the spring that the seed is planted, the plants should be covered by a board so placed as to protect them from frost, while it would admit light and air freely.

**Large Hogs.**—Mr. Sanford R. Benson, of Easton, Penn. recently slaughtered six hogs, which weighed as follows: 703, 628, 540, 388, 372, 349; total, 2973. Mr. B. sold the same for \$7.75 cash, per hundred, thus pocketing \$230 40 cents.—*Buffalo Republican.*



### TO THE PATRONS OF THE FARMER AND GARDENER.

I respectfully submit the above plan of a dwelling House for such proprietors of small landed estates, and others, as conduct their farm operations both in the house and out of it with but few servants. My object in planning it has been to consult convenience and comfort, and to present at once a compact, cheap, and commodious house; the last term is used relatively to the expense of the building. Nor have I been indifferent to the accommodation of the good housewife. She may, without the least discomfort to herself, attend personally to all her domestic arrangements from the parlor to the kitchen, a thing not to be rejected or held lightly by those who would desire to see their affairs managed with frugality; for say what you may, unless the eyes of the female head of a family are directed towards every part

of her domicile, things will go on but indifferently well.

With these preliminary remarks I will proceed to give the *explanation* of the *plan*, and shall accompany it with such observations and illustrations, as a proper understanding of it may appear to render necessary.

#### No. 1. A ground plan.

#### " 2. The elevation of the house.

AA. Two parlors 17 by 15½ feet with a partition between them so arranged as to slide back into casements, converting the two rooms into one, of the dimension of 17 by 31 feet, which will be both commodious and elegant, to have well finished fire-places at each end.

The two front doors leading into the above parlors, may seem at first view to be novel; but as economy and convenience in building is what I am aiming at, I trust my reasons will prove satisfactory. By having two front doors, an eight feet passage, expensive staircase, and partition, are rendered altogether unnecessary. The two parlors are thus brought near together, which every good and experienced housekeeper will acknowledge to be a great advantage; but the greatest convenience is, the ability thus provided for, of throwing the two parlors into one spacious apartment, capable of entertaining a large company.

B. A pantry or store room and china-closet between the dining room and kitchen. In this space, also, there is a good, plain, substantial and cheap staircase, so arranged as to answer for the front house.

#### C. The kitchen 14 by 16 feet.

D. A bake-oven sufficient to answer all the purposes of the family, being large enough to enable the lady of the house to have her baking of all descriptions done twice a week, a matter of importance when time is of value, and infinitely preferable to the custom too prevalent in many families of making their bread daily.

E. A pump of water in a corner of the porch; thus bringing this article so essential to health and cleanliness within the immediate reach of the servants, and economising both time and labor.

F. A boiler, whose flue is so constructed as to conduct the smoke up the kitchen chimney. I need not speak of the convenience of this arrangement; it is too well understood by every lady at the head of a family—each of whom we feel assured will thank me for being thus attentive to her laundry.

#### G. A lie-hopper.

H. A large porch, where, if necessary in summer, the family may eat their meals and transact other of their domestic business; thus saving the house from the accumulation of much dirt, greatly promoting its cleanliness, and husbanding both time and labor.

#### I. A front Portico.

M. A door from the dining room to descend into the cellar underneath the stairs. There should also be an outer cellar door near the kitchen door.

J. A grass yard, enclosed with an evergreen hedge, which, as well as being highly ornamental, will be useful in defending the house from the

cold north west winds. It would greatly add to its beauty and effect, if the grass-plot were tastefully planted with a well selected assortment of flowers and flowering shrubs, so that a succession of bloom might be secured through the spring, fall, and summer.

With respect to the other conveniences of the farm, I will make a few remarks. The barn and out buildings ought to be east or north of the dwelling. In the immediate vicinity of the house there should be a good spring of water, near which the milkhouse should be located. Without these conveniences it is impossible to have and preserve milk of prime quality, or make even tolerable butter. Proximity to the spring should be a governing object in the erection of all the buildings, as it would be desirable to have it within fifty yards of the kitchen door, and equidistant between it and the barn. The cow-yard ought to be situate near the milk-house also, as it would thereby greatly contribute towards promoting the convenience of the women in carrying the milk to the latter. Should such an establishment be considered offensive or unsightly on account of its being placed so near the dwelling, this objection can be overcome either by planting an evergreen hedge, which would add much to the appearance of the grounds at all times, and in winter serve to relieve the eye from the dreary aspect which in most situations presents itself to the view of the beholder,—or it might be concealed from the sight by a wall—either of which improvements would afford protection to the cattle from the shrewd and piercing winds which prevail at that cheerless period of the year.

In the location and arrangement of your buildings, you should recollect that it is of vital importance to the health and comfort of your stock to have an unfailing supply of wholesome water in your barn-yard. If you have a spring eligibly situated, this may be very easily secured by laying pipes so as to conduct it into a trough to be provided for the purpose, which should be placed where the cattle can drink whenever they may please. By this plan you save the time of a hand in watering them and their manure also.

Care must be observed in the construction of the barn to place it sufficiently far from the dwelling so as not to endanger its safety from fire.

There are at all times an immense body of combustible material in and about barns and stables, which make them dangerous neighbors, situated close to mansions. But then this danger is more or less imminent according to the direction the barn may be in from the house; for instance, if the barn be located in a southeast direction, from the dwelling, the dry northeast winds, which would naturally pass over its chimneys, might waft the sparks a considerable distance, and, perchance, lodge in the dry hay or straw, and thus endanger the whole property. But when built north-west from the dwelling, the effect is directly the reverse. The damp south-east winds passing over the chimneys, put out each spark as they arise; and beside this, moisture is imparted to the hay and straw also, which renders ignition more difficult. It is therefore obvious that this latter location is infinitely the safest—that it is safer to build a barn in a northwest than a southeast direction, if only half the distance. There are other points of the compass where the advan-

age is nearly as great, but it cannot be expected that in a paper of this description I could be more minute than I have been; my object has been more to throw out useful hints and suggestions, to be improved upon by those desirous of constructing a comfortable and cheap farm house, than to enter into details for particular situations, even if it were practicable to do so, but from the very nature of things it is not; for it is impossible for me to lay down rules to apply to localities that I have never seen, except in this general way.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

#### CULTIVATION OF FRUIT.

As to the matter of profit, I would inquire in what manner an acre of ground, in the ordinary course of cultivation, can be made so profitable as in the cultivation of fruits. Good fruits will always find a good and ready market. After the trees are set out the ground may be cultivated for many years, with little or no injury to the crop, and with great benefit to the trees. The trees, themselves will require little other labor than pruning, and this requires one day annually. If the fruit be judiciously selected it would sell in the market for more than the whole crop of corn, potatoes or grain, and pay for gathering and marketing. Even in the Newburyport market, good peaches will bring from three to four dollars a bushel, cherries and plums from four to five dollars, pears from one dollar fifty cents to two dollars, and apples one dollar a bushel. Take for instance a premium crop of corn or any other grain, after deducting labor, &c. fifty dollars would be a liberal amount for profits, and yet I cannot but think an acre of good fruit would yield a profit of four times this amount.

Fruit is also one of the greatest luxuries which God, in his providence has given to man. Have you not been at the festive board loaded with all the dainties which wealth and taste could collect from this and other climes? And have you not seen that those ripened in our own sunshine have always been preferred? What foreign fruit can compare with the mellow blushing apple, the luscious pear, and the peach which fills the room with its fragrance? And yet all these we may have with very little labor and very little expense. If I am told that accidents often attend the cultivation of fruit which disappoint our expectations, I would inquire what crop of the farmer is not liable to accident? Frost, and drought, which often injure fruit, are no less injurious to the tillage crops.

Ripe fruit also contributes greatly to health. I have seldom known a family of children accustomed to the daily use of ripe fruit, who have much occasion for a physician. It prevents in both old and young, dysenteries, cholera, and various other ills which flesh is heir to, and give the form of health and strength so essential to our happiness. This is a cheap medicine; much cheaper than that presented by a physician which we must pay dearly for, and his visit beside.

Every farmer should be well acquainted with the operations of grafting and budding. It is an art attended with no difficulty and may be learned in one hour. A little practice will enable any person to perform the operations with great rapidity and success. I deem a knowledge of these simple arts so important, that I would make

the knowledge of them an essential part of a young gentleman's education.

The peach is probably the most short lived tree of all our fruit trees, but it is renewed with very little trouble. Plant a peach stone in the place where you want a tree to grow, and it is very sure to come up and flourish. The better way is, however, to have a nursery. Take a few feet of ground in the garden and in the fall plant a number of stones. At two years' growth the tree may be budded with fruit which you know to be excellent, and in the fall of the year the tree may be transplanted to the place where you wish it to stand. Let it have a southern aspect, at the south side of the house or barn, or on the south side of a hill, and it will for several years produce fruit abundantly, which will repay all your labour and trouble. When it decays let it be renewed by another. In the same manner other fruits may be produced.—*Moseley's Address.*

#### AGRICULTURAL SCRAPS.

*Fat Hog.*—Messrs. A. Underhill and Sons of this city, (says the *Troy Budget*.) on the 15th inst. purchased of Mr. Henry Burch, of the town of Schaghticote in this county, a hog weighing 705 pounds, and measured but six feet long, and was six feet in circumference round the body near the shoulders. He produced 84 pounds rough lard.

This is very well for Schaghticote, but she has been undone by Butternuts, in this county, for a correspondent writes us that Mr. Gifford Collins of that town, a few days since slaughtered a hog which actually weighed 750 pounds!—*Coopers-town Journal.*

*Large Calf.*—Mr. Isaac Newton, of this town, butchered, a short time since, a "leettle" the heaviest calf, for its age, that has ever been known in this country. When killed it wanted two days of being seven months old, and weighed, (startle not, gentle reader,) three hundred and eighty pounds. Its hide weighed 45 pounds, and its tallow 17 3-4. Beat it who can.—*Monticello Watchman.*

A stalk of buck wheat, which grew upon the farm of Mr. Wm. Long, in Warrington township, Bucks county, this season, produced the astounding number of 2613 grains.—*Poulson's Advertiser.*

*Gratitude.*—A very poor aged man, busied in planting and grafting an apple tree, was rudely interrupted with the following interrogation:

"Why do you plant trees, who cannot hope to eat the fruit of them?"

He raised himself up, and leaning upon his spade, replied—

"Some one planted trees for me before I was born, and I have eaten the fruit; I plant others, that the moral of gratitude may exist when I am dead and gone."—*Education Journal.*

*Silk.*—Where, fifty years ago, eight bales of cotton were produced, one million two hundred thousand are now produced. It is predicted that in a few years as great an amount of silk will be raised. Why not?

*Good Farming.*—Major Nathaniel Mowry, of Smithfield, raised on one acre of ground, the past season, one hundred and two bushels of corn.—*Providence Journal.*

[From the American Gardener's Magazine.]

#### CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL OF THE MOST ESTEEMED VARIETIES.

The strawberry, though so generally cultivated, is, however, not often seen growing in its greatest perfection. Since the introduction of the fine English kinds into our gardens, more attention has been given to this fruit; and their large size, and beautiful appearance, combined with their excellent growth, prolific bearing, and high flavor, has acquired for them a place among other desert fruit, which they so eminently deserve. Previous to the introduction of these kinds, almost the only variety cultivated in this vicinity, was that called the old wood; this is still to be seen in our markets, though not in such abundance as formerly. It is very well, if there is plenty of room in a garden, to have a small bed of the latter, as they often last till the others are all gone. But as regards any other qualification, for ourselves, we would never occupy ground for their cultivation, which could be employed in numerous ways, to a better advantage, and afford much more gratification to the owner. We have not grown this old variety for several years, having been convinced that, as a desert fruit, they were quite inferior, and if grown for the market, not yielding in comparison with the new kinds, a crop which would remunerate for the labor of picking.

There are now a large number of varieties enumerated in the nurserymen's catalogues, many of which are synonymous, and several sorts not worth growing; to make a selection from these, and to include such kinds as combine all the best qualities, is to one unacquainted with them, no easy task; we therefore, give a short description of several varieties which we have cultivated, and most of which have been selected by Mr. Thompson, of the London Horticultural Society's garden, as the best, leaving our readers to select from them such as they think the most desirable; they are all excellent, but some superior to others.

The strawberry is a native of our climate, and is to be found growing in its wild state in the pastures and fields. Mr. Knight considers all the strawberries as varieties of one species; but some botanists have distinguished them as different species.

The varieties were divided in classes, and well described by Mr. Barnet, of the Caledonian Horticultural Society of Scotland, in the *Hort. Trans.* vol. vi.; but many more kinds have since been added, and among them some of the most esteemed.

#### Class 1.—Scarlet Strawberries.

*Old Scarlet.*—Early Virginia, early scarlet, and Morissiana scarlet, of our gardens: carlate de Virginie, of the French. This is a very excellent high flavoured strawberry: it is the earliest of all the varieties, though rather a shy bearer; the fruit is middle sized, rather globular, of a very light scarlet colour; seeds deeply imbedded, flesh pale. We have grown this kind and no garden should be without it; it is perfectly hardy, and stands the winter without any protection. It is full ten days earlier than any other kind.

*Grove and Scarlet.* Atkinson's Scarlet, and Wilmot's early scarlet, of the catalogues. Fruit round, hemispherical, brilliant scarlet, flesh pale,

and good flavour. This variety is stated as a "first rate strawberry," in some works we have seen. We have cultivated it for two or three years, but have never produced any thing very superior. It is a good bearer and a fine fruit of fine flavour, but not very large in size; we do not think it equal to the following.

**Royal Scarlet.**—This name we do not find in the English works, or in the catalogues of nurserymen, except the Messrs. Prince of Long Island. What its true name is we are not aware; we first received it from Mr. Haggerston, when he carried on the vineyard at Charlestown, under the above title. The fruit is of large size, roundish, and of a bright scarlet color; seeds slightly imbedded, flavour rich; flesh pale scarlet; ripens next to the early Virginia. The foliage is strong and the fruit on rather long footstalks; stands the winter well without protection. This variety may be the American scarlet, as described by Mr. Thompson, in Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening, new edition.

**Methven Scarlet,** Methven castle, (and Methven scarlet, as often misspelt in some publications where it has been noticed.) This strawberry, though not highly prized in England, is in our climate a very valuable kind, and deserving of cultivation in every garden, where a good collection is wanted. It is also an abundant bearer. The fruit is very large, round, often coxcomb shaped, especially the first berries, and of a bright scarlet; flesh pale scarlet, not very firm; flavour good, but not so rich as the previous named ones; its size and productiveness is, perhaps, its greatest recommendation; yet it makes a fine appearance, is easily grown, and being much better than some kinds, we esteem it a desirable variety. We have grown it, measuring over six inches in circumference, and weighing upwards of half an ounce. The other fine scarlets are the Roseberry, black Roseberry, Garnetstone scarlet, and Coul late scarlet. We have not cultivated either of these.

#### Class 2.—Black Strawberries.

The flavour of all this class is very rich, and highly perfumed.

**Downton,** Knight's seedling of some catalogues. The fruit and largest berries often assuming a coxcomb shape; the flesh is firm, with a rich juicy, and high flavour; a good bearer, and ripens late. This is a much esteemed sort, and when grown to perfection, one of the largest and very best. The finest specimens, we have ever seen, were cultivated in the garden of the Hon. E. Vose, of Dorchester, who informed us that he had not failed of having a good crop every season.

**Elton Seedling.**—This variety was lately raised by Mr. Knight. The fruit is large, ovate, not filled out at the end of the berry, often coxcomb shaped, and of a shining dark red; flesh a fine red, firm, juicy, with a sharp, rich, agreeable flavour; it ripens the latest of all the strawberries we have ever cultivated; and the fruit must be allowed to remain on the vines, till it becomes very dark colored, or it is very inferior from its acidity. The fruit grows on long foot stalks, which often appear above the foliage; it will be extensively cultivated when it becomes known.

#### Class 3.—Pine Strawberries.

**Keen's Seedling,** Keen's black pine, Keen's new pine, of English catalogues. Fruit very

large, round or ovate, sometimes of coxcomb shape in the largest berries, of a dark or shining red next the sun; seeds rather prominent on the surface; flesh scarlet, firm, with a rich and high flavoured juice; a most abundant bearer, ripening about the middle season of strawberries. It possesses all the good qualities of this fruit; but the vines are tender, and easily winter killed, and should always be protected during frost; although it is, or has been, extensively cultivated, yet we have never seen but a very few good specimens. It was first introduced to this country by Mr. Haggerston, about 7 years since, and has subsequently found its way into most all of our gardens. We have read in the English Magazine, accounts of exhibitions where this kind was presented, of such large size, that it took only 14 to weigh a pound. The largest we have ever seen here, it would have required at least 30 to the pound. It is a most excellent strawberry for forcing; it does not succeed well in rich light soil, but seems to prefer a stiff rich loam. We have never succeeded in growing it to our satisfaction.

**Mullberry,** Pine, Cherokee, King and Mahone, of some collections; fruit of medium size, ovate, conical, with a short neck, of a dark dull red; flesh red, juicy, and of an agreeable sub-acid flavour; a most abundant bearer. This is another strawberry of which we do not find any account in the English works; it is extensively cultivated around Boston for the market, for which purpose it is a fine kind. It is perfectly hardy, more so than perhaps any other; it ripens about the time, or just after the Royal scarlet. It is said to be a native of New York; and was first grown in this vicinity in the garden of the late Gov. Gore, who received it from Mr. King of New York.

**Southborough Seedling:** fruit large, ovate, conical, of a deep shining red colour; flesh firm, juicy, with an agreeable flavour; this is a fine strawberry, but not an abundant bearer. The foliage is strong and vigorous, and fruit on long footstalk. We would recommend it for its size, fine shape, and good flavour; indeed, we do not know a strawberry which has a richer appearance on the table.

#### Class 4.—Chile Strawberry.

**Wilmo's Superb:** fruit very large, round or rather ovate shaped, sometimes compressed, of a pale, shining scarlet colour; seeds prominent; flesh pale red, with a woody centre; flavour good but not rich; except in its size, we would recommend any of the others we have described.

#### Class 5.—Hautbois, (*Fragaria elatior*).

**Prolific or conical Hautbois;** double bearing, Hudson's Bay, and Musk, of some catalogues; fruit medium size, ovate, conical, of a very dark dull red, inclining to a purple on the sunny side; flesh greenish, firm, not very juicy, but of a highly perfumed flavour. This variety is an abundant bearer; we think the Hautbois strawberry the finest of the whole; they are not, it is true, so large as the pines or scarlet, but have a character peculiarly their own. In this class, there are what are called sterile and fertile plants, the former have long stamens, and should invariably be destroyed, as they produce no fruit. The variety is, however, much more free from making such runners than the others.

Class 5, includes the *Fragaria viridis* of botanists, the green strawberry as generally known. These varieties are but little known in our gardens.

#### Class 6.—Alpine and Wood Strawberries.

These are the red Alpine, white Alpine, red Wood, and white wood; the red or monthly, in some situations favourable, bears from June to October. The flavour is rich, berries large for this class, but small, compared with the other classes. The red and white Wood are too well known to need any description.

Strawberries are cultivated from seed, by runners, and by a division of the root; from the former to get new kinds, and the two latter to increase the stock; the bush Alpine can only be increased by division of the root. Strawberries should be grown in an open situation, exposed to the sun, and not shaded by trees; in the former site they grow strong and bear well; in the latter they run up weak, and produce but little fruit.

Strawberries are cultivated in beds, rows, or in hills; some adopt one, and some the other method, and each have their advocates; we prefer, however, their cultivation in beds. Some writers recommend planting in the fall, and others in the spring; and each have had such good success, as appears from their statements, that it seems immaterial which. We have tried both ways ourselves, but rather prefer fall planting to the spring, provided it is done previous to, or early in September; later than that, we would defer till April.

The soil we would recommend for strawberries is a rich, deep loam; this, particularly for pines and scarlets, we are confident will grow them better than any other; the woods and Hautbois prefer a lighter one. The distance at which the former should be set, is recommended at 24 inches from row to row, and 15 inches apart in the rows; we have never adopted this plan, thinking it to be a waste of land; but from repeated trials, we are now convinced that like many other of the errors which have crept into our system of gardening, especially the prevalent notion of crowding plants together, it is a mistaken idea; planted so near together, they soon form one mass of foliage, and the runners rooting so close, the main roots have no chance of receiving any nourishment; the sun cannot penetrate into the soil through the leaves, nor the air have any effect upon the plants; the consequence is, that the vines are weak, the fruit late in ripening, of very small size, without colour, and almost tasteless. It may be said, that the runners can be cut off, and thus prevent such confusion; but we say that there is not then sufficient room to hoe and dig between the plants, to gather the fruit without injuring the vines, or to afford sufficient food for the roots. It is only from the established and invariably rule among the English gardeners, of setting their plants at greater distances than we do, that they are enabled to raise fruit that will weigh over an ounce each.

About the middle of August, let the piece of ground, where it is intended to set the strawberries, be prepared as follows: let every thing be cleared from the spot, and the whole raked even; if it is very rich it will not need much manure; but if ordinary garden soil, it should have about 3 inches of half decomposed cow or horse manure added; the soil should be 15 inches or 2 feet

deep, on a good subsoil. After the manure is spread, the piece should be trenched to the whole depth, beginning at one end and finishing at the other. If, however, the bottom soil is of a very inferior quality, it will be best to put the middle spit at the top, and the lower in the middle. The whole should be left to settle a few days, or until about the 1st September; it should then have added about 2 inches of well rotted manure, spread on the ground, and dug in lightly with the spade; it will then be ready for planting. The beds should be marked out, and the distances of the plants. We recommend the following dimensions, but they can be varied at the option of the cultivator. The beds should contain 3 rows, and should be 6 feet in width, and the alleys between 3 feet; the first row should be set 1 foot from the edge of the bed, the next 2 feet from that, and the other corresponding with the first; the plants to be 18 inches apart in the rows. Select good strong plants from the nursery beds, with bold buds; choosing the first runners, nearest the old plant, rather than those at a distance; if they are well transplanted, they will need no farther care except watering, hoeing, and weeding, until cold weather.

Upon the approach of frost, if the Keen's, they should have a little straw, leaves, or old haulm, strewed over them, if this is done to any of the kinds the first season, they will be benefited by it. It is not, as every reader is probably aware, the extreme cold that does the damage, but the freezing and thawing, which is continually going on in the months of February and March; the great heat of our scorching sun, causing the surface of the ground to thaw, and at night freezing up again, often times throwing the roots completely out of the ground.

The first warm day in April, the beds should be uncovered, as the plants are liable to damp if it remains on; the weeds should be kept clear from the plants, and as soon as the fruit is set, a little loose straw should be placed between the rows for the trusses of fruit to lie upon, and protect them from the dirt. The runners should be cut off two or three times during the season. When the crop is gathered, the same care should be taken, and all the weeds hoed up, and the runners cut; strawberry beds are often ruined by ten or twelve days' neglect. The produce is very good the first season; the second it is the greatest, and the third moderate; the fall of the third they should be destroyed, and new ones made.—During spring, before the bloom, and also after the fruit is set, the vines should have frequent and copious waterings. In England, where the soil is almost moist, and where there is not as Cobbett says, sun enough to kill a weed when hoed up, they give their strawberry beds large quantities of water. What should we do in our climate, where with the exception of one or two showers, although they fall with force enough to dash the fruit completely into the ground, leave the soil as dry in a day or two as ever? It should not escape the mind of the strawberry grower, to give plenty of water.

This is the method we have practised, with the exception of the distances we have recommended, and one or two other particulars; if it is followed, a good crop may be relied upon. The Hautbois and the Wood varieties, need not be set

at so great distances, but judgment must guide in this, as well as other things.—*Conds.*

### BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	2 56	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	6 00	7 00
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel.	new	76a78
White,.....	"	do	16a78
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	154	
North Carolina,.....	"		
Upland,.....	"	154	174
FEATHERS,.....	pound.		46
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.		1 37
FLOUR&MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam	barrel.	7 75	8 25
Do. do. baker's.....	"	7 25	7 75
Do. do. Superfine,....	"	7 00	
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	0 94	
" " wagon price,....	"	6 75	6 87
City Mills, extra,.....	"		7 00
Do. ....	"	6 87	
Susquehanna, firm&scarce	"	6 75	
Rye,.....	"	5 00	5 25
Kiln-dried Meal, in hlds. hhd.		19 50	20 00
do. in bbls. bbl.		4 37	4 50
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	5 25	5 37
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,.....	"	2 25	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.		15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,....	pound.	6	7
" " water rotted,....	"	7	8
Hogs, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	8 37	
Slaughtered,.....	"	8 37	
Hops—first sort,.....	pound.	18	
second,.....	"	16	
refuse,.....	"	14	
LINE,.....	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,....	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,.....	"	42	45
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....	"		1 25
Lady,.....	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,....	ton.		6 00
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	2 00	
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	90	92
Susquehanna,.....	"	none	
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" " brown and red,....	"	5 00	7 00
" " fine red,.....	"	7 00	9 00
" " wrapper, suitable	"		
for segars,.....	"	5 00	10 00
" " yellow and red,....	"	6 00	8 00
" " good yellow,....	"	8 00	12 00
" " fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,....	"	4 75	5 00
" " ground leaf,....	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....	"	6 00	
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 50	
Red,.....	"	1 45	1 48
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. ....	gallon.	37	
" " in hlds. ....	"	354	
" " wagon price,....	"	33	334
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,....	100 lbs	2 25	
To Wheeling,....	"	2 00	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,....	pound.	55 to 63	30 32
Full Merino,.....	"	48 55	28 30
Three fourths Merino,....	"	45 48	26 28
One half do. ....	"	40 45	24 26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	22 24
Pulled,.....	"	38 40	23 24

### BARNITZ'S BREED OF HOGS.

WITHIN a few days, four of my sows of the above breed have got fine healthy litters of pigs, and appear as if they would do credit to that celebrated breed, and will be ready to deliver to order the latter part of April. Price \$10 a pair. ROBT. SINCLAIR, Claimont Nursery, near Baltimore.

### A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE editor of the Farmer & Gardener has for sale the beautiful Improved Durham short-horn bull BOS, deliverable in Baltimore, as soon as the navigation between this and the Hudson river is free of ice. He is of good size, was 4 years old last August; his pedigree which will be well authenticated, is as follows:

"His sire Wye Champion; his dam Brinda. Wye Champion was bred by Governor Lloyd, at his Wyehouse farm, Md. His sire Champion, his dam Shepherdess. Champion and Shepherdess were imported from England, by Mr. Skinner, former editor of the American Farmer, and by him sold to Gov. Lloyd. They were considered so great an acquisition to the country, that Congress remitted the duties on them; and their pedigree are recorded on the last page of the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. Gov. Lloyd after keeping them several years sold them to J. H. Powell, Esq. They were bred by Mr. Champion, a celebrated breeder in England. Champion was by Warrior, dam by Mr. Coate's Palm Flower, g. d. by Driffeld—g. g. g. d. by Charge's bull of Newton. Shepherdess was got by Magnet, dam by Prince; g. d. by the Duke of Leeds' bull Magnet, who was got by Warrior, dam Magdelaine. Warrior was got by R. Colling's Wellington. Wellington by Comet, dam Wildair. See proceedings of Agricultural Society of Maryland, respecting them in 4th volume American Farmer p. 114.

Brinda was bred by Mr. James Cox, of Pennsylvania. Her sire was Chester, dam, Corinna. Corinna was got by Bishop, dam, Cora. Chester got by Blythe. Blythe out of Champion and Shepherdess. Flora was imported at the same time with Champion and Shepherdess—Blythe the last season Mr. Cox had him, went to 95 cows at \$5 each, and sold at the end of the season for \$500."

His price is \$225.

All letters upon the subject must be post paid, march 1

### IMPROVED DURHAM STOCK.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale the following valuable stock:

The bull *Brilliant*, a large sized animal of the Improved Durham Short-horn breed. He is red and white; was got in England, and calved in Frederick county, Md., on the 12th May, 1829, and now rising 6 years old. His dam was Matchless, got by Favorite, (purchased at the sale of the late R. Colling, a celebrated breeder) son of Favorite, dam by H. Allison's Gray bull, sire Orlando, that died on the passage from Liverpool, out of Rosina, from Yorkshire, that gained the highest prize premium of ten sovereigns at a Cattle show in Manchester, England. His price is \$200.

The bull *President*, son of *Brilliant*, out of an imported full blood Durham short-horn cow: he is rising 3 years. His price is \$250.

A beautiful milk white heifer, out of the dam of *President*, got by a full blooded bull of the Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, Pa. She is a remarkably large animal, of fine form for milking, and is now in calf by *Brilliant*. Her price is \$300.

A two year old heifer, out of the imported cow, the sire of *Brilliant*, and got by the latter. Her price is \$150.

2 3-4 blooded bull calves of the same family, 2 months old. Prices \$30 and \$25.

He has also for sale, 2 full blooded *Saxony RAMS*, and 2 3-4 blooded do. These sheep are of a family, remarkable for their fine fleece, their wool always commanding the best prices in the market. march 1

### GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

3000 Gama Grass roots will be received, and for sale about the 20th of March. By obtaining roots of this valuable grass, farmers will gain the advantage of two years over seed plantation.

March 1

ROBT. SINCLAIR.

### NEW CHINESE MULBERRY, OR MORUS MULTICAULIS.

I have for sale a few thousand trees and cuttings of the above. The former are good strong plants, 3 to 4 feet, two years old. Price \$40 per 100, or \$6 per doz.

One year old plants could be sold much lower but the trees would be small and badly rooted—Cuttings \$60 per 1000, \$8 per 100—2 buds on each.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Claimont Nursery, near Baltimore.

march 1

## FIELD SEEDS.

## NEW AND RARE SORTS.

**T**HE Subscriber is just receiving ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES of European and other FIELD SEEDS, among which are many NEW AND RARE KINDS, and well adapted to suit the MIDDLE and SOUTHERN STATES, viz:

**PERENNIAL and ITALIAN RYE GRASS**, these grasses, particularly the former, are extensively cultivated in Europe, are generally mixed with clover; fine pasture, rich moist meadow land suits them best. Sow 1 bushel to an acre.

**SAINTFOIN or ESPERSETT**, particularly adapted to a calcareous or chalky soil, considered in England, one of the most valuable plants: farmers not possessing calcareous soils, may succeed with this grass by dressing their lands with clay marl. This grass would no doubt flourish well in our most southern states.—3 to 4 bushels of seed should be sown per acre.

**FIELD BURNETT**, this grass is well suited for sowing on high, gravelly soils; fine sheep pasture—sow 2 bushels per acre.

**SCARLET CLOVER, or TREFOIL—Trifolium Incarnatum.** A valuable early grass, and fine for soiling in summer, or supplying food when other grasses are winter killed. If sown in the fall it can be cut three weeks earlier than common clover, or if sown in the months of April, 50 days after sowing. From its rapid growth it is likely to become a valuable acquisition to the farmer—20 lbs. is required to seed one acre. Also for sale a few pounds **YELLOW TREFOIL**.

**WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.**—Fine pasture, and for lawns. Its increase is very much facilitated by a top dressing of ashes—sow half peck per acre.

**BLUE GRASS, GREEN GRASS, &c.**—Suitable for forming fine green swards, and sometimes sown for pasture, and on meadow land—sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre.

**SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS.**—Particularly valuable for pasture, very early; proper situation well drained meadow land.

**MILLET.**—The stalk of this plant resembles those of Indian corn, though much smaller, principally valuable for green fodder, 2 good crops can be raised during the season, the first to be sown about the 20th May, on a rich light soil—half a bushel of seed should be sown per acre, if fodder is the object, and less if for seed.

**ENGLISH & POLAND OATS.**—several sorts weighing 44 lbs. per bushel, cultivated as the common kinds.

**SKINLESS OATS.**—The grain naked like wheat, should be sown about 15th April. A product of 80 bushels, is said can be produced from one acre, and each bushel is worth three times more than the common oats—price 50 cts. per lb.

**SPRING & WINTER VETCHES or TARES.**

**LUCERNE or FRENCH CLOVER.**—Very valuable, especially for soiling, bears cutting several times during summer, requires a deep rich loam, not wet. Stands the severest winters, and drought does not effect it—20 lbs. is sufficient to seed one acre, if sown broad cast—half a bushel of rye or oats if sown with 20 lbs. of seed will effectually protect the tender plants from weeds.—See Am. Farmer.

**GAMA GRASS.**—This last but not least in value, is a strong coarse grass, indigenous to all the Southern States, but has been but partially cultivated, its product is immense. Animals eat it with avidity. An ounce of seed which contains 260 kernels, will by being planted and subdivided three seasons in succession, enable the cultivator to set out a meadow of 53 1-2 acres, which will last him an age—price 50 cts. per ounce.

## ALSO

**MANGOLD WURZEL, or large pale red Beet; RUTA BAGA; LARGE YELLOW TURNIP; ROUND & LONG-CROOKED PUMPKIN; FIELD PEAS and BEANS; COW CABBAGE, or Cacaen-wam Kale, a fine green fodder for cattle; Altringham Carrot; MERCER, EARLY KIDNEY & EARLY ROUND POTATOES.**

For sale by **R. SINCLAIR, Jr.**  
fe 23 Light, near Pratt st.

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TREES—SEEDS, &amp;c.

**100** LBS. White Italian Mulberry Seed, direct from the most celebrated Silk Districts in Italy.  
75 lbs. White Mulberry Seed of American growth.  
60,000 Chinese Mulberry cuttings perfectly prepared for planting.

2,500 Chinese Mulberries, of large size, 900 of which are inoculated on the white mulberry, which gives them additional hardihood—price \$50 per 100.

These trees were planted in an orchard which it is necessary now to remove.

35,000 Chinese Mulberries of the usual sizes at \$25 to \$30 per 100, and some of larger sizes, at \$37 per 100.

Fruit and Ornamental trees, Green-house Plants, Roses, Bulbous roots, &c. The collection of which is unrivalled, and priced Catalogues of which will be sent to every applicant. Double Dahlias above 500 most splendid varieties, and comprising 200 very rare and superb kinds not to be found elsewhere in the Union.

Garden, agricultural, and flower seeds—an immense collection comprising all the new and rare varieties of vegetables, &c., as will be seen by the catalogue.

20 bushels of the celebrated chevalier Barley.

1,000 lbs. Early Crimson Clover, or Trifolium Incarnatum.

2,000 lbs. White Dutch Clover,

20 bushels Talavera wheat.

10 do Venetian do

100 do Early August and Hopetown oats, the latter weighing 44 lbs. per bushel.

Orchard Grass seed.

75 do Tall meadow oats grass.

30 do Italian Rye grass (very valuable).

100 do Pacey's perennial rye grass.

2,000 lbs. Finest Provence Lucerne.

20 bushels new white Field Beans. (very productive).

300 bushels early Nonpareil, Saccharine Pink Eye.

Taylor's Forty-fold and other celebrated Potatoes.

25 bushels Potato Onions.

Also, Field Burnet, St. Foin or Esparsette, Large Riga Flax, Lentils, Vetches, Millet, Yellow Clover—a superior large variety of Teazel—2 varieties of Castor Oil—Bean, Weld, Woad, Madder, &c.

Orders sent direct per mail will receive immediate attention, and seeds in quantity will be supplied at very moderate rates.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,

Linnaean Botanic Garden & Nurseries, Flushing near N. Y.  
Feb. 23 2t

## GAMA GRASS SEED.

JUST received, a fresh supply of Gama Grass Seed. This is the grass that bears cutting every 15 days for soiling, and every thirty days for hay, from the middle of May till frost, say till the middle of November, and has yielded at the rate of 64 tons to the acre under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and from an acre of which 30 tons may be calculated upon. The earlier it is sown in the spring the better. **ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.**  
Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near Pratt street.  
feb 9

## DEVON STOCK.

**T**HE editor of the Farmer and Gardener can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility; the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the Devonshire Oxen, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of six miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter post paid to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener.  
nov 10 4t

## SHEEP AND CATTLE.

**T**HE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, is authorized to sell a part of the stock of SHEEP & COWS of John Barney, Esq. so well known as a successful breeder, while he resided at Fort Penn, Del. The Sheep are of the Bakewell breed, and he has been particular to keep up their purity and integrity of constitution, by periodical importations of rams to prevent the evil consequences of breeding in and in. The price is \$50 for rams and \$25 for ewes. Ewes with lambs by their side, deliverable first of April, \$35.

Among the rams there is a most splendid animal, imported by Mr. Barney from England, the sire of many of his yearlings—his price is \$100.

His Cows consist of about 20 in number, and have been bred for their fine dairy qualities. They are large sized and all deep milkers. There are among them 7-8 and 3-4 Durhams, Durhams and Devons, Durhams & Simms imported breed, and crosses with a favorite French bull imported some years since by the late Stephen Girard, Esq. The price of these cows are \$100 each.

To those who are acquainted with the reputation of Mr. Barney as a breeder and grazier, it is unnecessary to add any thing in favor of his stock; but to those who may be unacquainted with him, it may be proper to observe that his great pride with respect to his sheep, has been to combine weight of carcass with yield of fleece, and that his object with his cows has always been, to breed for size and deep milking, and that thirty years' experience has not been lost upon a gentleman of his close and acute observation.

All letters upon the subject must be post paid. feb 9

## FOR SALE ON MODERATE TERMS.

**T**HE editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale two most beautiful Devonshire Bulls, rising three years of age each, of pure and celebrated blood. Also, one Bull 4 years old, a cross between a full bred Durham bull and a pure Devon cow. This noble animal combines in a remarkable degree the good points of both breeds. To gentlemen of the south who may desire to improve their stocks of cattle, the present is an opportunity rarely to be met with. All letters to the editor upon the subject must be post paid. de 29

## A BROOD MARE FOR SALE.

**A** SUBSCRIBER in Virginia writes to us as follows:

"I have a considerable stock of Blood Horses on hand, which would allow me to spare a Brood Mare, by the celebrated Contention. Should any gentleman wish to breed from any of the imported or other horses in the south, it would afford a fine opportunity to purchase her and have her served before taking her to the north. She is young, has brought two colts, and can be accompanied by well authenticated testimonials of pedigree, as her sire is well known, and her dam was once owned by Col. Wm. R. Johnson."

Any person desirous of purchasing a Brood Mare of the above description, can be supplied by addressing a letter to the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener—post paid. Feb. 16. 4t.

**TO AGRICULTURISTS.**—The analysis of Soils, marls, mineral waters, and other productions, interesting those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, is performed with promptness and accuracy, by

**TYS & FISHER, Chemists,**  
3t Druggists, No. 192 Market street, Baltimore.  
**STOCK OF IMPROVED SHORT HORN DURHAM.**

**T**HE editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, has for sale two 7-8 and four 3 4 bred cows, 2 full bred and seven 7-8 bred bulls of the improved short-horn breed. They are all fine animals whether regard be had to their milking or fattening propensities. Their pedigrees are indisputable, all tracing to the British Herd book. They will be sold low for cash, their excellence being considered.—To any person, company, or society, who may want several, a great bargain would be given.

Letters addressed to the editor upon this subject, must be post paid. nov 10 4t

## WHITE TURKEYS.

**A** few pair of White Turkeys would be purchased at the Agricultural Repository in Light near Pratt street, by **ROBERT SINCLAIR Jr.**  
de 29 3t.